The following is the full text of the new

temperance bill passed by the Legislature: Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Be it exacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. That section 2 of chapter 123 of the laws of 1881, as amended by section 1 of chapter 149 of the laws of 1880, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell, or barter, for medical, scientific or mechanical purposes, any malt, vinous, spiritous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors, without first having procured a druggist permit therefor from the probate judge of the county wherein such druggist may be doing business at the time; and such probate judge is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to grant a druggist permit for the period of one year, to any person of good moral character who is a registered pharmacist under the law of this State, and lawfully and in good faith engaged in the business of a druggist in his county, and who, in his judgment, can be entrusted with the responsilawfully and in good faith engaged in the business of a druggist in his county, and who, in his judgment, can be entrusted with the responsibility of selling said liquors for the purposes aforesaid, in the manner hereinafter provided, and said judge may at any time in his discretion revoke such permit. In order to obtain a druggist permit under this act the applicant shall file in the office of the probate judge of the county wherein he is doing business, not less than thirty days prior to the hearing thereof, a petition signed by the applicant and twenty-tive reputable frecholders having the qualifications of electors and twenty-five reputable women over twenty-one years of age, of the township, city of third class or ward of any city wherein such business is located, setting forth: First, the city or township and the particular place therein where such business is located, and that the applicant is a person of good moral character and does not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and can be entrusted with the responsibility of selling the same: second, that said applicant is a pharmacist as aforesaid, and is inwfully and in good faith engaged personally at the business of a druggist as the proprietor fibereof, at the place designated in the petition, and well versed in his profession; third, that said applicant has, in his said business, exclusive of intoxicating liquors and fixtures, a stock of drugs, if in any city, of the value of at least \$1,000, and if elsewhere of the value of at least \$2,000, and if elsewhere of the value of at least \$2,000, and if elsewhere of the value of at least \$2,000 and if elsewhere of the value of at least \$2,000 and if elsewhere of the value of at least \$2,000, and if elsewhere of the value of at least \$2,000 and if elsewhere of the value of at least \$2,000 and if elsewhere of the value of at least \$2,000 and if elsewhere of the value of at least \$2,000 and if elsewhere of the value of at least \$2,000 and if elsewhere of the value of at least \$2,000 and if elsewhere of the publish for at least thirty days next prior there-to a notice published in some newspaper in the township or city where such business is located or if none be published therein, then in or it none be purchashed increm, then in onne paper, of general circulation there-in, stating the time and place set by such judge for the hearing of such petition. The applicant shall be required to prove the truthfulness of each and every stateprove the truthfulness of each and every state-ment contained in such petition, and the county autorney of such county shall, and any other-citizen of the county may, appear and cross-examine the witnesses of the applicant, and may introduce evidence in rebuttal of the evi-dence offered by the applicant. If satisfied that the signatures to such petition were signed by such persons, and that such petitioners are citizens of such township, city or ward, and that the statements in said petition are all true, the probate judges may in his discretion grant a that the statements in said petition are all true, the probate judge may in his discretion grant a permit to the applicant to sell intoxicating fiquors for medical, mechanical and scientific purposes only, and such permit shall be recorded upon the journal of the probate court, and a certified copy thereof shall be posted fir a conspicuous place in the store wherein said business is carried on before it shall be of any validity. Before such permit shall be of any validity. ity. Before such permitshall be of any validity such druggist shall file with the probate judge, such druggist shall file with the probate judge, so be approved by him, a good and sufficient bond to the State of Kansas, in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned, that such applicant and any one in his employ will neither use, sell, barter, or give away any intoxicating liquors in wiselation 'of the law, and on violation of the provisions of sald bond the same shall thereby become forfeited and the conviction of such pharmacist or any one in also employ shall be deemed prima facie evidence of such violation. Any applicant or any citizen feeling himself aggrieved by the decision of the probate judge, may within ten days thereafter, upon filing a bond made payable to the fore such permit shall be of any validity after upon filing a bond made payable to the change of Kansas, in the sum of 80, to be approved by the probate judge, conditioned that he will prosecute the cause to its speedy determination and pay the costs occasioned by such uppeal if the order of the probate judge shall be sustained, prosecute the cause upon shall be sustained, prosecute the cause upon appeal or error to the district court. The procedure in any case taken on error to the district court from the order of the probate judge, shall be as prescribed by article 22 of the code of civil procedure, so far as applicable, and a case or bill of exceptions may be made, signed and certified by the probate judge as in said article provided. If the district court shall find that the probate judge has abused his discretion, it shall have power to cause the probate judge to comply with its judgment, othorwise the order of the probate judge shall be by the district court affined. No appeal shall be allowed from the whall be sustained, prosecute the cause upon appeal or error to the district court. The procedure in any case taken on error to the district court from the order of the probate judge, shall be as prescribed by article 22 of the code of civil affined. No appeal shall be allowed from the order of the district court. If the order of the probate judge shall be reversed, the costs shall be paid by the county. If at any time there shall be alled with the probate judge a petition stating that any druggist, naming him, who has a permit to sell intoxicating liquors, is not in good faith controlled in the controlled intoxicating liquors, is not in good faith controlled in the controlled intoxicating liquors, is not in good faith controlled in the controlled intoxicating liquors, is not in good faith controlled in the controlled intoxicating liquors, is not in good faith controlled in the controlled intoxicating liquors, is not in good faith controlled in the controlled intoxicating liquors, is not in good faith controlled in the controlled intoxicating liquors has purchased or procured during the preceding month, and the name or the names of the persons, companies or corporations and their place of doing business, from whom, and the proceeding month, and the name or the names of the persons, companies or corporations and their place of doing business, from whom, and the dates on which said liquors were purchased or procured during the preceding month, and the name or th forming to the provisions of this act, or the act to which this is amendatory and supplemental, verified by the aminator and supplemental, verified by the aminator and supplemental, verified by the aminator and signed by a twenty-five reputable men and twenty-five county fund. The probate judge shall receive reputable women, all of whom reside in the township, city or ward in which the business of such druggist is carried on requesting that the permit of such druggist be canceled, the probate judge shall immediately issue an order cit- | such county, but in no case shall such salary fing such druggist to appear before him on a day mamed, not more than thirty days from the issuing of such order, at which time the question of the cancellation of such permit shall be conducted so that a such country, but in no case same such sainty exceed, in the aggregate, the sum of \$1,000 per an anum, to be paid by the country commissioners as other salaries. Every person whose affidivit so that a conducted so that a such country, but in no case same such sainty exceed, in the aggregate, the sum of \$1,000 per an anum, to be paid by the country commissioners as other salaries. of the cancellation of such permit shall be conducted in the same manner in all respects as is herein provided for the hearing of the original petitlon for granting such permit, and such probate judge shall, if there are reasonable grounds for believing that such druggist is not in good faith carrying out all the provisions of this act, or the act to which this is amendatory, cancel such permit. An appeal may be had from the decision of such probate judge, to the district court as herein provided for appeals from the application of appeals from the application of a permit: Provided, The permit of such druggist shall be inoperative till such appeal is finally decided: Provided further, This shall not prevent the probate judge from canceling any permit at any time on his own motion or otherwise. If any probate judge shall issue a permit to any person for registered as a pharmacist, or shall knowingly grant the same to any person in the habit of becoming intoxicated, any person in the county jail not less than the fourth degree, and punished therefor as period not exceeding two years, or by confinement in the county jail not less than the punished by confinement in the county jail not less than the provided in the county jail not less than the fourth degree, and punished therefor any person who shall sell or furnish any intoxicating liquors so obtained by him upon affidation or certificate to others as a beverage, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished by confinement any permit at any time on his own motion or otherwise. If any probate judge shall issue a permit to any person not registered as a pharmacist, or shall knowingly grant the same to any person in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or not in good faith engaged in the business of a druggist as proprietor thereof, he shall be deerfied guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, and if anybody shall sign the petition as provided herein of any applicant known by such person to be is the habit of becoming intoxicated, or not in good faith engaged in the business of a druggist, he shall be deerfied guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, and if anybody shall sign the petition as provided herein of any applicant known by such person to be is the habit of becoming intoxicated, or not in good faith engaged in the business of a druggist, he shall be deerfied guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$100. Before the petition of a druggist for a permit to sell intoxicating liquors shall be beard by the probate judge the applicant shall pay a fee of \$5 to the probate judge, who shall gay the same into the following month, for the benefit of the general revenue fund. No permit now existing shall be of any validity after the 1st day of May, 1887.

Section 2. That section 4, of chapter 128, of the seasion laws of 1881, as amended by section away any such inquors only business hours; or who shall sell, barter or give away any such inquors at any pince not design.

revenue fund. No permit new existing shall be of any validity after the 1st day of May, 1887.

Section 2. That section 4, of chapter 128, of the session laws of 1881, as amended by section 2 of chapter 149, of the session laws of 1885, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 4. Any druggist having a permit to seil intoxicating fiquors under the provision of this act may sell the same only by himself in person, or by a clerk who is a registered pb irmacist or assistant pharmacist under the laws of the State, for medical purposes only, upon the printed or written affidavit of the applicant setting forth the particular medical purpose for which such liquor is required, the kind ane quantity desired, that it is secessary and actually needed for the particular whom he has reason to believe desires

THE TEMPERANCE JAW. lar purpose by the patient, to be caused, and that it is not intended for a beverage, nor to sell or give away; and that the applicant is over twenty-one years of age, which application shall be in the following form, and subscribed by the applicant in ink:

scribed by the applicant in ink:

Date—, No.—

Bute of Kansas, County of —, ss.

I, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that my real name is — ; that I reside at —, County, State of —; that — of — is necessary and actually needed by — —, to be used as medicine for the disease of —; that it is not intended for a beverage, nor to sell or give away; and that I am over twenty-one years of age. I therefore make application to — , draggist, for said liquor. —, Applicant,

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to betore me, this — day of —.

And such described in my presence and sworn to be-

And such druggist may sell intoxicating liquors for mechanical and scientific purposes only upon the written or printed affidavit of the applicant, setting forth the particular purpose for which such liquor is required, the kind and quantity desired, that it is not intended to be used as a beverage, nor to sell, nor to give away, and it is intended only for his own use, and that the applicant is over twenty-one years of age; such affidavit shall be in the following form:

Date — No. — State of Kansas, County of — ss.:

I, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that my real name is —; that I reside at — County, State of — that — of — is required by myself to be used for —; that it is not intended for a beverage, nor to sell nor to give away, and that I am over twenty-one away, and that I am over twenty-one

rs of age. I therefore make application to druggist, for said liquor. . . Applicant. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to be fore me, this — day of —. And there shall be but one sale and one de-livery on any one affidavit, but no druggist shall permit the drinking on his premises, nor in any apartment connected therewith and under his control, any of the intoxicating liquors purchased by affidavit or otherwise: Provided, such druggist shall be permitted to sell any of the liquors mentioned herein, in quantities not less than one gallon, to any other druggist within the State holding a permit as provided in this the State holding a permit as provided in this act. The affidavits provided for in this section shall be made before the pharmacist or assistant pharmacist making sale of such liquors, upon proper printed blanks, which it is hereby made the duty of the county cierk of the county in which such sales are made to furnish to such druggists at a cost equal to the actual and necessary outlay made by him. Such blanks shall be in series of 100 each, numbered from one to 100 consecutively, and bound in book form, each series being of uniform style throughout, except that no two of the blanks of the same series shall be of the same series shall the State holding a permit as provided in this act. The affidavits provided for in this section out, except that no two of the blanks of the same series shall be of the same number. It shall be the duty of the county clerk to indorse each such book with the date of delivery and to whom made, to sign such indorse ment, and attest the same with his official scal, and to keep two exact printed copies, except as to numbers, of the blanks of each series, one of which shall be filed in this office, and one in the probate judge's office; he shall also keep a record of the series and of the number of each series, of such blanks furnished to each drug-series, of such blanks furnished to each drugseries, of such blanks furnished to each drug-gist, and shall, within ten days after the same are delivered to such druggist, file a copy thereare delivered to such druggist, file a copy thereof, together with a whole copy of the blank affidavits, in the ofnee of the probate judge of his
county. For such services the county clerk
shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents
for each series of blanks so furnished, to be paid
by the druggist obtaining such blanks. All
phirmacists and assistant pharmacists are
hereby empowered to administer oaths for the
purposes of this act, and no such affidavit shall
be received by any pharmacist or assistant
pharmacist until it shows on its face that it has
been properly subscribed and sworn to by the pharmacist until it shows on its face that it has been properly subscribed and sworn to by the applicant. The affidavits provided for in this section shall be retained by the druggist in the criginal book form, and on or before the first day of each month shall, together with the affidavit of such druggist that the lidours therein mentioned are all of the intoxicating liquors sold by him during the month, except the liquors sold to other druggists, be so filed in the office of the probate judge who issued his permit, where they shall be safely kept for the period of two years from the date of the filing. Before said affidavit shall be received or filed by said probate judge, he shall make strict examination of the copies of affidavits and record of numbers thereof furnished him by the county clerk, and if any such affidavit or blank is missing, said probate judge shall require the druggist to file instead thereof his affidavit showing as

the same to use as a beverage; or sen isquor when he has reason to believe the liquor sold is not a remedy for the aliment described in the amdayit therefor; or shall sell, barter or give away any intoxicating liquor to any minor, any person who is under the influence of liquor, or person who is under the influence of liquor, or person who is under the influence of liquor, or person who is under the influence of liquor. away any intoxiesting liquor to any minor, any person who is under the influence of liquor, or who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or who shall allow such liquor, sold as a medicine or otherwise, to be drunk on his premises or premises under his control; or in any other manner omit any act required of him herein, or violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemensor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$000, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, and shall forfeit his permit issued under the provisions of this act, and his right to obtain a permit within five years next thereafter; and in all cases when forfeitures are provided under the provisions of this act, the court shall declare the same in rendering judgment in the action.

Section 4. That section 13 of chapter 128 of the session laws of 1881, as amended by section 18 of chapter 140 of the session laws of 1863, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section i3. All places where intoxicating liquors are manufactured, sold, bartered or given away in violation of any of the provisions of this act, or where persons are permitted to resort for the purpose of drinking intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or where intoxicating liquors are kept for sale, barter or delivery, in violation of this act, are hereby declared to be common nuisances, and upon the judgment of a court having jurisdiction, finding such place to be a nuisance under this section, the sheriff, his deputy or under-sheriff, or any constable of the proper county, or misrshal of any city where the same is located, shall be directed to shut up and abate such place, by taking possession thereof and by taking possession of all such intoxicating liquors found therein, together with all signs, screens, bars, bottles, glasses and other property used in keeping and maintaining said nuisance, and such personal property so taken possession of shall be forthwith destrayed and the owner or keeper theroof shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of maintaining a common nuisance, and shall be punished by a fine of not less. The stantage of the property has a stantage of the property of Section 4. That section 13 of chapter 128 of the conviction, be adjudged guilty or maintaining a common nuisance, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$700, and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days. The Attorney General, county attorney or any The Attorney General, county attorney or any citizen of the county where such nuisance exists, or is kept, or is maintained, may maintain an action in the name of the State to abate and perpetually enjoin the same. The injunction shall be granted at the commencement of the action, and no bond shall be required. Any person violating the terms of any injunction granted in such proceedings shall be punished for contempt, by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and by imprisonment in the county than \$500, and by imprisonment in the county jati not less than thirty days nor more than six months, in the discretion of the court or judge thereof. In case judgment is rendered in favor of the plaintiff in any action brought in favor of the plaintiff in any action brought under the provisions of this section, the court rendering the same shall also render judgment for a reasonable attorney's fee in such action in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendants therein; which attorney's fee shall be taxed and collected as other costs therein, and when colected, paid to the attorney or attorneys of the

Section 5. That section 11 of chapter 149 of the session laws of 1886 be and the same is bereby amended so as to read as follows: Sec-tion 11. It shall be the duty of the county attion 11. It shall be the duty of the county attorneys to diligently prosecute any and all persons violating any of the provisions of this act in
their respective counties and to bring suit upon
all bonds or recognizes forfeited, immediately
after the happening of such forfeiture, to re
cover the penalty and to pay all money so collected, less his fee for collecting the same, as
herein provided, into the school fund of his
county. If any county attorney shall fail,
neglect or refuse to faithfully perform any duty
imposed upon him by this act, he shall be neglect or refuse to faithfully perform any duty imposed upon him by this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than \$1:00 nor more than \$5:00, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than ninety days; and such conviction shall operate as a forfeiture of his office, and the court before whom such conviction may be had shall order and adjudge such forfeiture of office in addition to the fine imposed as herein of office in addition to the fine imposed as hereis or once in adaption to the mise imposed as acreen provided. And whonever the county attorney shall be unable or shall neglect or refuse to enforce the provisions of this act in his county, or for any reason whatever the provis-ions of this act shall not be enforced in any county, it shall be the duty of the Attorney Gencounty, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to enforce the same in such county, and for that purpose he may appoint as many assistants as he may see fit, and he and his assistants shall be authorized to sign, verify and file all such complaints, informations, petitious and papers as the county attorney is authorized to sign, verify or file, and to do and perform any act that the county attorney might lawfully do or perform; and for such services he or his assistant shall receive the same fees that the county attorney would be entitled to for like services, to be taxed and collected in the same manner, except that in all cases where there shall be a conviction, and the attorney's fees as provided for in this act shall not be paid by the defendant within one month after his release from jail, the county where such conviction is had shall then become liable to the Attorney General, or his assistant prosecuting such case for a fee of \$25 upon each count upon which the defendant shall have been convicted.

Section 6. That section 5 of chapter 128 of the session laws of 1881 be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section a No perso shall manufacture or assist in the manufactur of intoxicating liquors in this State, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes Any person or persons desiring to manufacture any of the liquors mentioned in this act for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes shall present to the probate judge of the county wherein such business is proposed to be carried on, a petition asking a permit for such purpose, setting forth the name of the applicant, the place where it is desired to carry on such busi-ness, and the kind of liquor to be manufactured. Such petition shall have appended thereto a certificate signed by at least 100 resident elect ors of the ward of the city of the first or secon ors of the ward of the city of the first or secon class, or by a majority of the resident elector of the township or city of the third class wherein such applicant desires to many facture such intoxicants, certifying the such applicant is a person of good more character, temperate in his habits, and a prope person to manufacture and sell intoxicatin liquors. Such applicant shall file with suc petition a bond to the State of Kansas in the sum of \$10,000, conditioned that for any viola-tion of the provisions of this act said bond shall be forfeited. Such bond shall be signed by such applicant or applicants as principal or principals, and by at least three sureties, who principals, and by at least three sureties, who shall justify under oath in the sum of \$7,000 each, over and above all indebtedness and exemptions, and who shall be of the number signing said petition. The probate judge shall consider such petition and boad, and if satisfied sader such petition and boad, and it satisfies that said petition is true, and that the bond is sufficient, may in his discretion grant a permit to manufacture intoxicating liquors for medicine, scientific and mechanical purposes. The said permit, the order granting the same, and the bond and justification thereon shall be and the bond and justification thereon shall be forthwith recorded by said probate judge in the same manner and with like effect as in ease of a permit to sell such liquor as provided in this act. Such manufacturer shall keep a book wherein shall be entered a complete record of the sales made, the date thereof, the name and residence of the purchasers, the kind and quantity of liquors sold, and the price received or charged therefor. An abstract of record, verified by the affidavit of the manufacturers, and showing that the liquors therein mentioned are all the intoxicating liquors sold by such manufacturers intoxicating liquors sold by such manufacturers and the intoxicating liquors sold by such manufacturers. showing that the liquors therein mentioned are showing that the liquors therein mentioned are all the intoxicating liquors soud by such manu-facturer during the preceding quarter, shall be filled quarterly in the probate court of such county at the end of each quarter during the period of such permit. Such manufacturor

old his caree and the court before wasm such inviction is had shall order and adjudge such ection is nad sum; ection 8. For services performed under this the probate judge and county clerk shall re-re no fees, except such as are herein pro-

ceive no fees, except succeive no fees, except succeive no fees, except succeive no fees of the fees o the session laws of 1891, as amended by section 7 of chapter 149 of the session laws of 1885, be amended to read as follows: Section 12, It shall be the duty of all sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, conamended to read as follows: Section 12. It shall be the duty of all sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, constables, mayors, marshals, police judges and police of any city or lown having source or knowledge of any riolation of the provisions of this act, to notify the county attorney of the fact of such violation, and to furnish him the names of any witnesses within his knowledge, by whom such violation, and to furnish him the names of any witnesses within his knowledge, by whom such violation can be proven. If any such offiner shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall upon conviction be fined in any sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$500; and such conviction shall be a forfeiture of the office held by such person, and the court before whem such conviction is had shall, in addition to "he imposition of the fine afore said, order and rejudge the forfeiture of his said office. For a failure or neglect of official duty in the inforcement of this act, any of the city or county officers 1/rein referred to may be romoved by civil action.

Section 10. That section 6 of chapter 128 of the session have of 1881, as amended by sections 1, 3, 6, 7 and 13 of chapter 149 of the session laws of 1885, be and the action are hearter as the restricted.

tea 149 of the seasion laws of 1885, and section if of chapter 149 of the seasion laws of 1885, be and the same are bereby repealed. Section II. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the of-ficial State paper.

GOOD READING.

The Enormous Amount of Work Before the

Late Congress and How it was Disposed of—The Veto Record.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Congress which nded its existence at noon resterday has afforded a striking illustration of the constant increase in the volume of legislation which has been going on for the last three or more Congresses. More bills were introduced, more committee reports made, more measures passed, more became lays and more were vetoed than ever before. Most of these measures were of comparative un-importance, such as bills granting private pensions and special relief, authorizing the erection of bridges and granting rights-ofway; but many, not only of the bills and re-ports presented, but of the laws enacted, were of general interest and importance. A number of bills enacted into laws were old and familiar claimants for legislative favor. In this category belong the Presidential Succession bill, the Electoral Count bill, the Interstate Commerce bill and the bill for the relief of Fitz-John Porter.

The Forty-ninth Congress commenced its ession December 4, 1885, and was in session until August 5, when it adjourned until December 6, and continued in session until its close yesterday, covering a total period of ten months and twenty-six days. Of this time the Senate was in session 234 and the House 251 days. There were introbills and 200 joint resolutions, on which over five thousand reports were made; being several thousand more bills and over a thousand more reports than were made in the Forty-eighth Congress, which had, in its turn, beaten the record. In the Senate there were introduced 3,357 bills and 118 joint resolutions, on which 1,988 written reports were made, being upward of five hundred more bills and over four hundred more reports than in the Forty-eighth Con-

The total number of laws exacted was approximately 1,431, of which 1,033 originated in the House and 338 in the Senate.

Two hundred and sixty-four of these became laws by the expiration of the ten days' limitation; fifty failed to become laws by the adjournment of Congress, nine of them at the close of the first session; and there were 132 bills vetoed by the President, or twenty-one more instances of the exercise of the Presidential preregative of veto than had occurred from the foundation of the Government down to the beginning of this Congress. Of the vetoed bills ninety-four originated in the House and tairty-nine in the Senate. But one private mil-that granting a pension to Jacob Romiser—and one public bill—that provid-ing for the erection of a Government build ing at Dayton, O.—succeeded in passing both Houses over the President's veto, although several others obtained the requisite two-thirds vote in the Senate only to fail

The death roll of this Concress was also an extraordinary one, comprising the unthe House and Senate. They are those of Vice President Hendricks, president of the Senate: Senators Miller, of California: Pike, of New Hampshire, and Lagan, of Illinois; and Representatives Hahn, of Louisiana; Arnot, Beach and Dowdney, of New York; Price, of Wisconsin; Cole, of Maryland, El wood, of Illinois; Duncan, of Pennsylvania, and Rankin, of Wisconsin.

But one election case was decided by the House against the sitting member, and the Congress was characterized by an absence of that acrimonious discussion which such contests usually awaken. The Rhode Island case of Page vs. Pierce, in which the House decided that neither party was entitled to the sent and a new election was orlered, was the one instance of a seat being taken from the sitting member.

Of the 1,053 House bills which became laws, 275 were of a more or less public na Of the remaining 778 bills (granting pensions or relief to specially designated persons) 156 became laws without the approval of the President.

EPISCOPALIAN BOYS.

They Blow Themselves Up With Gunpow-

der Sunday Afternoon.
Pittshukou, Pa., March 7.—Screams of agony from a group of boys standing in the yard of St. Mark's Episcopal Church vesterday afternoon speedily attracted a large crowd of neighbors to South Eight large crowd of neighbors to South Eighteenth street, South side, where they
discovered ten boys lying about,
many of them manned from
the effects of an explosion. It seems
that a number of the boys who attend St. Mark's Sunday school were amusing themselves in the yard by pouring small quantities of powder from a flask into a pocket book, and then exploding it. By some false move a lighted mutch was applied to the whole quantity of powder wh terris explosion occurred. inventies were more or less burned—Joseph Hopkins seriously in the face and neck.

Stabbling Case.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 7.—Three runaway boys from Chicago, Benjamin Fry and Christian and Joseph Monahan, aged fifteen, thirteen and eight, were put off the Michigan Central express in this city last night. They were given breakfast in the jail. During the meal, while chaffing with each other, a quarrel arose and Christian was stabbed by Fry with a case knife through the cheek and tongue and into the throat and will die. Fry and Joseph were immediately arrested.

Disaster in Belgium. BRUSSELS, March 7 .- An explosion oc BRUSSELS, March 7.—An explosion of ourred Saturday in a colliery at Quaregnon, four miles from Mons. It shattered the roofs and galleries so that many of them fell. A large number of miners were en tombed. Inquirers penetrated the galleries of the Quaregnon colliery in the afternoos and found 144 men dead from suffocation. NET RESULTS.

What the Late Congress Accomplished in the Way of General Logislation During Its Second and Final Seasion.

Washington, March 4.—Despite the fact hat a very great deal of time has been consumed in useless debates, a review of the work done by the Forty-ninth Con-gress, which expired to-day, discloses the gress, which expired to-day, discloses the fact that much has been accomplished in the way of enactment of general laws. Never were there so many bills introduced, and more were reported from committees than at any previous Congress; more, too, are left on the calendars as blasted hopes than were ever known at the expiration of a Congress.

There were introduced in the House of Representatives during the session just ended 41,259 bills and 263 joint resolutions. The last bill was introduced by Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, and was for the payment of a private claim, while the last joint resolution was presented by Timothy

joint resolution was presented by Timothy Campbell, of Brocklyn.

Campbell, of Brooklyn.

Of these measures introduced 4,173 were reported back from the various
committees with favorable or adverse reccommendations, and a majority of them have died, so far as having any legislative status is concerned. If they are to have any life in the future Congresses they

must be re-introduced.

The last committee report was submitted by Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and was on the bill proposing to admit, duty free, materials to be used in rebuilding Eastport, Me., which was destroyed

by fire.

There were introduced in the Senate 3,337 bills and 116 joint resolutions, and the per cent reported from committees was a little higher than in the House.

The last bill introduced in the Senate was by Mr. Hawley and was for a pension. The last bills reported from committees and signed by the President were for the

regular appropriations.

During the last two days of the session the calendars of the two houses increased in size rather than diminished, owing to reports made for the purpose of giving character to the measures rather than with a acter to the measures rather than with a view of bringing about their passage. The House calendar is composed of eighty-eight pages, representing 1,183 measures, as follows: In committee of the whole, House on the state of the Union, 297; on the calendar without preferment, 189; on the calendar under the classification private bills, 634; special orders, 10; bills reported from the private calendar undis sed of, 8; privileged reports and unfin

posed of, 8; privileged reports and unfin-ished business, 13.

There are twenty-four pages of the Senate calendar, besides the index, and it contains the titles of 310 measures, most of which are of a general character.

The first act of the Inst accession of the Forty-ninth Congress which received the signature of President Cleveland, was the one which fixed the pay of graduates of West Point. It was approved December 20, last year.
Following are the titles of the acts of

the second, or last session of this Congress, which have a general interest: Retiring certain officers of the mavy of the United States.

Relinquishing the interest of the United States in certain lands to the city and county

of San Francisco.

For the relief of certain soldiers of the M'ch

igan Volunteer Infantry honorably discharged under special order No. 22, War Department, March 1, 1894. Making an appropriation for the recommen of

silver coins, public printing and binding, etc.
Amending section 45% and 45%, Revised
Statutes, relating to pensions to certain disabled persons who have served in the navy or marine corps.

Providing for the erection of a public baild

ing at Springfield, Mass.

Amending section 4414 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the inspection of hulls and Amending the set entitled "Ament to medity

the postal money-order system, and poses," approved Bfarch 3, 1881. Extending the free delivery system of me

Extending the free delivery system of the Post-Office Department to every incorporated rity or village with a population of 10,000 or taxing gross postal accupis of \$10,000 a peas.

Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the St. Louis river between Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Trensmy to sell the United States custom-house and post-office property at Eastport, Me., lately destroyed by fire and invest the proceeds in a new site, and the exection of a new building at that place.

that place. Amending the law relating to the bonds of executors in the District of Columbia. Granting the Maricopa & Phonix Ruilway pany, of Arizona, right of way through the Com-

Gila river Indian reservation.

For the erection of a public building as Cam-Relating to sales for taxes in the District of

Exempting from taxation all property held by the trustees of the Corcerna Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.
Exempting the property of the Young Men's
Christian Association of Washington, D. C.,

For the further protection of property from re and safety of lives in the District of Colum-Regulating insurance in the District of Co-

Amending the third section of an act entitled "an act to provide for the sale of the Sae and Fox and Iowa Indian reservation in the States of Nebraska and Kansas," approved March 3,

Repealing parts of an act relating to tax on Repealing parts of an act relating to tax on the business of real estate agents in the District of Columbia, approved June 20, 1872.

Authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make police regulations for the government of said District.

Providing for the erection of a public building at Los Angeles, Cal.

For the erection of a public building at Worcester, Mass., and Fort Scott, Kas.

Granting pensions to the soldiers and saflors of the Mexican war.

Releasing to the city of San Antonio, Tex., for its nee as a public thoroughfare, a certain

for its use as a public thoroughfare, a certain portion of the military reservation near that city. Providing a school of instruction for eavalry

and light artillery, and for the construction and completion of quarters, barracks and stables at certain posts for use of the army of the Unit-ed States.

ed States.

Fixing the day for the meeting of the electors of President and Vice-President, and to provide for and regulate the counting of the vote for President and Vice-President, and the decisions of questions arising therefrom.

Authorizing construction of a bridge across the Missispipi river at St. Louis, Mo.

Amending the act estitled "An act to provide a the muster and pay of certain officers and

or the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces," approved For the erection of a public building at Wil-mington, N. C.

Regulating inter-State commerce.

Amending the law in relation to patents, trade-marks and copyrights.

Providing for allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations to extend the provisions of the laws of the United States and Territories over the Indians and for other

purposes.

Declaring ferfeiture of lands granted to the
New Orleans, Baton Bouge & Vicksburg Railroad Company.

For the completion of a public building at Santa Pe, N. M.

Santa Fe, N. M.

For the erection of a public building at Jefferson, Tex.

For the erection of a public building at Charleston, S. C.

Amending section 1651 of the Revised Stat-

Making an annual appropriation of \$4:0,000 for arms and equipment of the militia.

Granting to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Man-ltoba Railway Company (ght of way through the Indian reservations in Northern Monthus and Northwestern Dakota,

the indian reservations in Northern Ecotions and Northwesters Dakota.

For the purchase of ground, and erection of a public building at Oversbore, 1/2.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to adjust and settle the account for arms, sammunities and acconterments between the Tearitory of Montana and the United States.

Granting right of way through Fort Bliss, mfiltary reservation to the Rio Grande & El Paso Railroad Company.

Providing for the establishment and erection of a military post near Denvey, Coi.

Previding for the establishment and erection of a military post near Denver, Coi.

For the construction of a military telegraph line from Sanford, Fla., to Point Jupiter and the establishment of a signal statiod.

Authorizing terms of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern Judicial district of North Carolina at Wilmington.

Amending section 553 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Fixing the boundary of the Eastern District Court of Arkansas.

Fixing the boundary of the Eastern District
Court of Arkansas.
Limiting the cost of the public building as
Chattanooga, Tenn., to \$200,000.
An horizing construction of a high wagon and
foot passenger bridge over the Mississippi be
tween East Dubuque, El., and Dubuque, Iowa.
Authorizing the City of Newport, R. &. to use
the site of Fort Greene as a public park.
Granting certain seaf rocal to the city and
county of San Francisco, Cal., in trust for the
people of the United States.

Pr viding for the execution of the provisions
of article 2 of the treaty cone uded between the
United States and the Emperor of Ching on
November 17, 1850, and proclaimed by the President of the United States on October 5, 1851.
Authorizing the construction of a bridge over
Bayou Bernard, Miss.

Prohibiting any Tilloer, agent or servant of

Bayou Bernard, Miss.

Prohibiting any Moor, agent or servant of the United States to hire or contract out the labor of prisoners tearcerated for violating the laws of the United States.

Amending the wt entitled "An act to amend the statutes in regard to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, approved June 10, 1832"—three bills.

Authorizing the construction of a bridge

Authorizing the construction of a bringe across the eastern branch of the Potomag river at the foot of Pennsylvania avenue east in Washington, D. C., so as to connect the District with the Maryland shore.

Among the last acts of Congress which me laws are:

The auti-Mormon.

Redemption of the trade dollar. Fisheries and retaliation against Canada. Relating to arrears of taxes in the District of

Appropriating \$350,000 for the purchase of a site for a post-office building at San Francisco.

Rescaling the Tenure-of-Office act.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to accept from the Commercial Club certain lands known as the high tract, near Chicago, for military

purposes.

Authorizing John. F. Chamberlain to sreet a hotel at Fortress Monroe.

Prohibiting the catching of mackers! during

pawning season.

Providing for a Union soldiers' home west of a the Rocky mountains.
Relating to the Judicial District of Northern

Himors.

Relating to the procedure in contested else-Confirming to American citizens the right to possess real estate in the Territories. Providing for an investigation of the books and accounts of the Pacific railroad.

Granting the title to certain lands in the District of Columbia.

Providing for the bringing of suits against the United States.

For construction of a bridge across East River, between the City of New York and Long.

For a bridge across the Great Kanawka river, clow the falls.

For a bridge across the Red river of the To give Congressional assent to the construction of a free bridge by the County of Davidson, Tenn., over the Cumbertand siver.

Amending an act for the purchase of a situand crection of a public building at Detroit,

Authorizing the printing of \$500 extra copi of the report of the health office of the District of Columbia, and the culogies in Congress upon the late Senater Logan.

Authorizing the construction of a Effidie across the Missouri river between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Authorizing the use of the But water of the

Authorizing the use of the firt water of the Government reservation at Hot Springs, Ark. Authorizing the, United States treasurer to credit the District of Columbin with certain moneys in lieu of investing the same in bonds. Authorizing the printing of the official report of the investigations of Br. Edward Shake' spears concerning the nature, etc., of epidemic cholers.

cholera.

cholers.

Authorizing the Dulugh, Pierce City & Black
Hills railroad to construct a bridge across the
Missouriziver at Pierce, Dak:

Authorizing the Tombigbee railroad to construct a bridge across the Missisappi river at
or near Columbus, Miss.

Admitting free of duty arricles for exhibition at the Minn

Among other bills that failed to become laws, the most important were the General De-ficiency. Fortifications and River and Elarbor Appropriation bills. The following bills failed to become

laws because the President did not sign Bill to settle the claim of A. H. Emory for

Protocol.
Bull relating to promotions in the neglical corps of the army.

The bill to prevent the employment of alien labor.
The bill to open a strip of public land south of Kansas for settlement.
The bills providing for public buildings at Monroe, La., and Saginaw, Mich.

The Labor Arbitration bill. The bill to annex a part of blahe to Wash-ington Territory.

Bell for printing maps of the General Land Office and a number of private relief bills

The Agricultural Department bill passed both Houses and died with the committee of agriculture in the House, to which committee it was referred with Senate amendments. The bill to repeal the Preemption. Timber-Culture and Desert Land Laws, the Fortifications bill and the Northern Pacific Land Grant Forfeiters bill fatled of passage because of lack of agreement in conference.

Washington, March 5.—The Senute to executive session early yesterday morn-ing, confirmed the nomination of Jines M. Trotter, to be recorder of deeds for the District of Cofumbia in place of James C. Matthews, who nemination, was rejected. The news of the success of Trotter created some-surprise, as his case had been reperted upon adversely, and his rejection was considered a foregone conclusion.

The most reliable information as to the vote by which Trotter was confirmed places the negative at eleven and the af-firmative at thirty. There were but three Republicans voting against confirmation: These are understood to have been Measis. Ingalls, Sabin and Riddleberger. Republican Senators say that the change of sentiment in their party was the result of a fear that a rejection would be misisterpreted, since one colored man had al-ready been rejected for the office; that Matthews' rejection was based upon the character of the man in the first instance, and the fact that he was a non resident in the second instance; that while the ceptable, he would have been rejected on account of non-residence had the Senatora been certain that the ground of rejection would not have been misinterpreted. They declare that the color of Matthews, and also that of Trotter, had no bearing whatever on the case, and that if Trotter had been a white man he would not in all probability have received so large an affirmative vote.